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cost accounting might give an entirely different picture. One cannot truthfully say that regular second-class mail pays its way entirely, or even that the proposed new rates would have this effect. It is obviously subsidized, to a greater or lesser extent, depending on how we allocate the overhead costs.

I think we all can agree that many of these publications perform a highly valuable service in our society. Few of us would like to see these valuable publications go out of business. A great number of these small quality magazines are barely making enough money to operate on now. A large increase in second-class postage would surely bankrupt some of them.

But the problem is even more complicated yet, if we wish to have these magazines survive and continue their valuable services. Quality and specialty magazines face a little-known problem that the mass appeal magazines do not have. That problem is one of contacting their limited number of potential subscribers. A magazine for electrical engineers, for example, finds few subscribers among the general public. And yet it is a very valuable and vital magazine for engineers, engineering progress, and ultimately for all of us. This problem of limited appeal makes it difficult for these magazines to reach potential subscribers. Door-to-door solicitors and mass advertising appeals are impractical because of the huge expense involved for the small number of potential subscribers. The only feasible answer that these magazines have found is selective mail solicitation at low third class rates.

Let us again use the Atlantic as a convenient example to illustrate the problem. Last year the Atlantic spent about \$44,000 on first-class postage. The 20-percent increase proposed under the original bill would increase the operating costs of the magazine by \$8,800. It spent about \$125,000 on second-class postage. The proposed 21-percent increase would add \$26,250 to the magazine's costs. The magazine spent \$165,000 on bulk third-class mail, soliciting new subscriptions. The proposed 32-percent increase would raise costs by \$52,800. This is a total increase in postage costs of about \$87,850.

Last year was an exceptionally good year for the Atlantic. Its profits were higher than the average for the past 5 years. How much was this good profit? It was \$46,194 before taxes. With a postage cost increase of \$87,850, things would not look bright for the Atlantic.

The Atlantic, like many specialty magazines, must invest heavily each year in third-class mail solicitations for subscriptions. It must keep its subscription volume high in order to keep its advertisers. The only way this can be done is to mail out solicitations to likely prospects, such as college professors, Phi Beta Kappa members, professionals, and so on. This selective mailing explains the heavy third-class mail expense. It is the only way the magazine can stay alive.

It is not often recognized that magazines depend so heavily on all three classes of mail to stay in business. The

proposed increases in first- and third-class mail alone would deal the magazines a hard blow. A hefty increase in second-class rates in addition to this is almost certain to drive a number of them to bankruptcy.

It is doubtful if the Atlantic can pass this extra cost—a cost that will probably be twice as large as its profits from the previous year—on to its customers. Some magazines will be able to do this. Many others will not. My fear is not that the publishers of these magazines will suffer. My fear is that our country will suffer by losing a valuable part of its communication system.

Magazines, of course, are just part of the postal problem. We will need a system of rates that will be fair and equitable for all classes of mail.

First class, certainly, should pay its own way. Most of us agree on that. In fact, Postmaster O'Brien has suggested that first class pay all its own expenses, plus 40 percent more. First-class mail receives priority treatment over all other classes. It is sorted first, it is transported first, and it is delivered first. It is private, and it is safe. Because it is so privileged, the Post Office says, it should have to pay a little more. Traditionally this has been the national policy as prescribed by the Congress.

Third-class mail consists mainly of advertising, newsletters, circulars, greeting cards, and so on. It is bulk-rate mail, often called "junk mail." It seems fair that it should pay its own way. The problem, of course, is determining just what its "own way" is. The Post Office has said that third class pays about 60 percent of its costs now. The bulk mailers can present a good case to show that they pay more than that. I would hesitate to bankrupt hundreds of mailing firms and throw thousands of people out of work without knowing exactly where I stood. It would be grossly unfair to force many of these mailers out of business on the basis of incorrect figures. On the other hand, they should not receive a "free ride." The problem is to determine by an independent study what it costs to deliver bulk mail, and then set the rates accordingly.

The postal problem does not lend itself to easy answers. A rule that each class of mail should pay its own way is an easy policy to adopt. But fixing specific rates for that purpose is not so simple. And "junking" an historic policy of reasonable subsidies to some classes of mail should not be lightly undertaken.

One possible answer might be to raise the price of an ordinary first-class stamp to 7 cents. This, according to Post Office figures, would raise income from first-class mail to 140 percent of its costs, as Postmaster O'Brien has suggested. Even at 7 cents, the stamp would be a bargain. Compare it to a cup of coffee, a newspaper, or a telephone call.

Those who suggest a 7-cent-first-class stamp say that it has several advantages, if it is coupled with moderate increases in the other classes of mail.

First, it would allow us to solve the problem of the magazines and newspapers. We could eliminate our postal deficit and at the same time encourage

the exchange of information in magazines and newspapers.

Second, we could afford to continue our lenient postage rates for churches, charities, and other nonprofit organizations.

Third, we could afford to modernize our postal system and give postal employees the pay raises they deserve.

The 7-cent stamp is certainly not the only solution to this complex problem. I am not even sure that it is the best. But it does appear to have enough merit to be worthy of consideration.

Dir. me

ISRAEL WILL CLING TO JERUSALEM

(Mr. FRIEDEL (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, the world's eyes are focused on the Middle East and headlines proclaim that 12 Soviet Russian battleships are in Egypt. It is also well known that the Communists are rearming the Arab countries for the purpose of again helping them try to destroy the State of Israel.

In the light of these developments, I invite the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to a very interesting article which appeared in the Baltimore News-American on June 23, 1967, regarding the ancient city of Jerusalem. It was written by one of the South's truly great and learned clergymen, Dr. Samuel Rosenblatt, rabbi of the large Beth Tfiloh congregation, whose newly erected house of worship graces the Greater Baltimore area. Dr. Rosenblatt is not only a highly respected and esteemed spiritual leader, but also a gifted writer and lecturer, having been on the faculty of the renowned Johns Hopkins University since 1930. Dr. Rosenblatt speaks with authority about Israel and her problems. Therefore, under unanimous consent I include Dr. Rosenblatt's article entitled "Israel Will Cling to Jerusalem," at this point in the Record, believing it to be of broad general interest to my colleagues and to the Nation. It is as follows:

ISRAEL WILL CLING TO JERUSALEM

(By Rabbi Samuel Rosenblatt)

One of the results of Israel's recent military victory over the Arabs is that for the first time in 1,897 years the whole of Jerusalem is again in Jewish hands. How long Israel will be allowed to keep it may to a great extent depend on the outcome of the current debate in the United Nations General Assembly. That Jews will never relinquish their claim to it is beyond doubt.

More than 25 centuries ago, after they had for the first time lost the city that had been the site of the Temple of Solomon, the Judean captives of Babylonian exile took a solemn oath never "to forget Jerusalem." To this day their descendants have remained true to the pledge. The devout among them still pray three times daily for the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the return of the Divine Presence to Zion. They never get up from a meal without invoking the mercy of their God upon the former "dwelling-place of His glory" and "His people."

Jerusalem is sacred to Christians as the scene of the ministry of their Saviour and because His grave is believed to be located within its precincts. It is revered by Moslems

on account of the Mosque of Omar, the "Dome of the Rock," built 13 centuries ago on the exact spot where once stood the Temple of Solomon. But it never held in either Christianity or Islam the place of supreme importance it had in Judaism. The founders of Christianity exchanged the heavenly Jerusalem for its earthy counterpart. As for Moslems, the Black Stone of Mecca is of higher rank than the "Uttermost Mosque," which, according to the Koran, had been visited by the prophet Mohammed in a dream of the night. For Jews, on the other hand, no spot on earth is holier than "The City of Peace," especially the portion of it which is on Mount Moriah.

During the close to 19 centuries since it had been wrested from Jewry by the Romans, Jerusalem changed hands several times. Conquered by Chosroes II of Persia from the Byzantines in the year 614 of the common era, it was recaptured 15 years later by the East Roman emperor Heraclius only to fall in 637 into the hands of the Mohammedan Arabs under the leadership of the Caliph Omar. In 1099 the Crusaders led by Godfrey of Bouillon took it from the Saracens. They held on to it until 1187, when Saladin the Great, a Mohammedan Kurd, put an end to their rule. For more than two and a half centuries Jerusalem was a part of the domain of the Mamelukes of Egypt. In 1517 Selim, the Sultan of the Ottoman Turks, conquered it and it remained under Turkish suzerainty until 1917, when it was captured by Lord Allenby.

When the British relinquished their mandate over Palestine on May 14, 1948, after three turbulent decades of caretaking, and Israel forthwith declared its independence, fighting broke out over Jerusalem between the new nation's defense forces and the British-trained Arab Legion of Jordan. Since neither Jews nor Arabs agreed to its internationalization, Jerusalem became a divided city. The old walled portion, with its many shrines, was annexed by the kingdom of Jordan, while most of the newer section outside of the 16th Century walls became a part of Israel.

According to the terms of the truce that ended the bitter contest, Jews were supposed to have access to the Walling Wall, the only relic of the courtyard of the Temple of Jerusalem reconstructed by Herod the Great 2,000 years ago. This stipulation was never carried out. Nor were the Israelis ever able to make use of either the Hadassah Hospital or the buildings of the Hebrew University, located in the so-called no-man's land of Mount Scopus. Nor did the Jordan government ever grant permission to an international committee to verify whether the ancient Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives had been vandalized.

In the recent blitzkrieg, Jordanian soldiers used the shrines in the Jordan-held portion of the Holy City as shelters to shoot from. Because the Israelis were anxious at all costs to avoid damaging these holy places, they did not return fire. That is why the casualties in Jewish Jerusalem were so heavy. When the Jordanians were finally compelled to abandon the part of the Holy City they had occupied for 19 years, the Mosque of Omar and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and other such Mohammedan and Christian sanctuaries were found intact. However, of the 26 Jewish houses of worship that had existed within the city walls prior to the establishment of the State of Israel, not one remains.

Does it require a Solomon to decide in whose custody Jerusalem would be safest?

LONG ISLAND AIRPORT LIMOUSINE SERVICE

(Mr. BRASCO (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the

RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, one of the major problems that has accompanied the phenomenal growth of suburban communities has been the hardships involved in auto travel on clogged highways. Nowhere is this more evident than on Long Island, which has witnessed enormous residential and commercial development over the past two decades.

The traffic problem in Nassau and Suffolk Counties has been a source of particular consternation to business executives and other travelers who regularly use LaGuardia Airport and Kennedy Airport.

In order to meet their travel needs, Long Island Airport Limousine Service was chartered by New York State 5 years ago. The service has been invaluable in saving travelers considerable time in going to and from the airports, and, equally important, is keeping literally thousands of cars off the highways.

Long Island Airport Limousine Service was established by Walter Stuart, a Long Island resident, who several years ago had the foresight to recognize that both Nassau and Suffolk Counties, with their burgeoning populations, would require a regular-scheduled limousine service to eliminate the problems involving in taking cars, trains, and/or buses to reach the airports on time.

Mr. Stuart's vision has been vindicated, as evidenced by the tremendous public acceptance of this rapid and efficient transportation service, the first and only one of its kind on Long Island.

The service recently was granted approval by the New York State Public Service Commission to extend routes from the airports to two communities in Suffolk County, and Long Island Airport Limousine Service is now accessible from virtually any point on Long Island.

The scope of Long Island Airport Limousine Service's activities is reflected by the fact that 10,000 Long Island residents use the service each month. Long Island Airport Limousine Service is used extensively by businessmen whose needs require that they have a reliable, scheduled mode of transportation to and from the airports. Families too are using the service in increasing numbers, because they have realized that Long Island Airport Limousine Service is able to provide door-to-door limousine service whenever necessary.

Long Island Airport Limousine Service, which now makes 29 regularly scheduled stops in Nassau and Suffolk has indeed been a welcome addition to transportation services on Long Island.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU

(Mr. BRASCO (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the House Committee on Agriculture took what I believe to be unprecedented action by indicating, through the passage of a resolution, that it does in no manner en-

dorse, condone, or support any personal attack launched by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Rural Development upon any person or agency.

It is quite apparent that this resolution concerns itself with the controversy developed as a result of allegations made by Mr. RESNICK, chairman of the Subcommittee on Rural Development, against the American Farm Bureau.

On this resolution, I merely voted "present." I did not vote for the resolution, because I believe that Mr. RESNICK, as well as any other Member of Congress, has a right to his views, notwithstanding that these views are in the minority. This resolution, I believe, infringes upon this right, by pitting those with minority views against the majority of the committee who can, through the use of a thickly disguised resolution, invoke on the bearer of minority views what is in effect a reprimand.

I did not vote against it, because I believe that this, too, was not a proper course of action to take.

Mr. RESNICK has made certain statements concerning, among other things, the tax structure of the American Farm Bureau. This is a complicated tax problem, and one which I believe is outside the jurisdiction and competency of the Agriculture Committee to decide. I would have hoped that the Agriculture Committee, instead of acting upon the resolution passed this morning, would have recommended that this matter be immediately referred to the appropriate committee in the House of Representatives or appropriate Government agency to expeditiously determine the truth or falsity of Mr. RESNICK's charges.

I believe this action would be commensurate with the protection afforded to all under our Constitution—namely:

That accusations, in and of themselves, are empty unless substantiated by evidence;

That an accused is innocent until proven guilty; and

That an accused be confronted with any evidence compiled against him and that he receive a full, complete, and constitutionally protected hearing upon all evidence introduced.

Only in this way can the rights of all parties concerned be protected and the American public be fully apprised of the true facts surrounding this controversy.

WHAT IS AGGRESSION?

(Mr. HELSTOSKI (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Middle East crisis was brought into sharp focus to all the Nations of the world. Short as the fighting was, it brought into emergency session the Security Council of the United Nations as well as an emergency meeting of the United Nations itself.

That matter created so much concern that the top-level leaders of many nations made personal appearances at the United Nations meeting and took an ac-

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 28 OF CONVENTION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive M. 90th Congress, first session, an amendment to article 28 of the Convention of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, transmitted to the Senate today by the President of the United States, and that the amendment, together with the President's message, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message from the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to acceptance, I transmit herewith an amendment to article 28 of the Convention of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which amendment was adopted by the Assembly of the Organization on September 28, 1965.

The amendment, which relates to the composition of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization, enlarges the membership of the Committee from 14 to 16 and modifies the method of election.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the amendment.

I recommend that the amendment be given favorable consideration.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 1967.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to and is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Paul G. April, of New Hampshire, to be U.S. marshal, district of New Hampshire, term of 4 years—reappointment.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in this nomination to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Thursday, July 20, 1967, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to and is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Simon F. McHugh, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for the remainder of the term expiring April 9, 1972, vice Thomas James Donegan, term expired.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in this nomination to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Thursday, July 20, 1967, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

NOTICE OF HEARING BY COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I announce for the information of the Senate that on Monday, July 17, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will hold an open hearing on the nomination of Mr. David S. Black, of Washington, to be Under Secretary of the Interior to succeed Charles F. Luce.

I commend President Johnson on his selection of Mr. Black for this important position in the Department of the Interior, the agency with primary responsibility for the stewardship of our Nation's natural resources. I have known Mr. Black for many years and have followed his career in public service with great pride. His most recent assignment has been administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration in the Pacific Northwest. He performed his duties in that position with dedication and great ability. Prior to that assignment he served as a member of the Federal Power Commission.

Knowing Dave Black as I do, I am confident that he will be highly regarded by all Members of Congress and the public who come in contact with him in his new responsibilities as Under Secretary of the Interior.

The hearing will begin at 10 a.m. in room 3110 of the New Senate Office Building. It is a public meeting and all those who wish to testify concerning Mr. Black's nomination will be welcome to do so.

I ask unanimous consent to include at this point in my remarks a biographical sketch of Mr. Black.

There being no objection, the biographical sketch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION BIOGRAPHICAL RELEASE—ADMINISTRATOR DAVID S. BLACK

David S. Black was born in Everett, Washington, July 14, 1928. He attended the University of Washington and Stanford University, where he received his B. A. Degree in 1950. After two years of service in the Army during the Korean conflict, Mr. Black returned to the University of Michigan, and received his LL. B. Degree in 1954.

He entered private law practice as an associate with Preston, Thorgrimson and Horowitz, a Seattle, Washington, law firm. Mr. Black remained with that firm until 1957, when he became Assistant Attorney General for the State of Washington and Counsel to the Washington Public Service Commission. He represented the Public Service Commission and the public in proceedings before

that agency and as intervener in cases before Federal regulatory agencies.

Mr. Black left his position with the State in April 1961 to accept appointment as General Counsel for the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. He served in this capacity until his appointment to the Federal Power Commission.

President Kennedy named Mr. Black to the Federal Power Commission on July 22, 1963, for the term expiring June 22, 1968. He took office on August 30, 1963. On August 7, 1964, he was selected to serve as vice chairman. He was reelected vice chairman for the calendar year 1965, and served as Acting Chairman for a portion of 1966, temporarily filling the vacancy left by the departure of Joseph C. Swidler. Mr. Black also served as Chairman of the Inter-Agency Committee on Water Resources and as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners.

Mr. Black is married to the former Nancy Haskell of Seattle. They have three children—two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Black was appointed Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration by Secretary Udall on September 13, 1966.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. BROOKE:

Sermon entitled "Liberty and Freedom," preached by Dr. Malcolm Matheson, Chestnut Street Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass., July 2, 1967.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Article entitled "The Six-Day Israeli-Arab War," written by Anthony Harrigan and published in the Charleston, S.C., News and Courier of June 29, 1967.

Article entitled "New Tariff Cuts Pose Dangers," written by Henry J. Taylor and published in The State newspaper, Columbia, S.C., July 6, 1967.

File: me
THE ARAB REFUGEE SITUATION IN JORDAN

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I have just received a telegram from President Johnson, dealing with a matter of urgency and importance, which I now read:

DEAR ALBERT: Thank you very much for your telegram giving me your views on the Arab refugee situation in Jordan. I know your longstanding interest in alleviating the plight of these unfortunate victims of two wars in the last two decades. Your first-hand report is helpful to me and I want to thank you for the speed with which you have prepared and transmitted it.

As I stressed in my speech on June 19, the refugee problem is a cause of deep humanitarian concern to the United States and the manner in which it is dealt with will have a vital bearing on the overall question of whether a more stable peace can be established in the Near East. That is why I cited the need for a just solution of the refugee problem as one of the five basic elements for a Near East peace settlement. The immediate task is to ease the suffering of those who fled from the area of hostilities and are now departed from their homes and sources of livelihood. The U.S. Government responded immediately to these pressing humanitarian needs by airlifting 5,000 tents to Jordan. Since then we have authorized a further contribution of 5,000 tents, 40,000 blankets, and quantities of household utensils. On June 27 I announced that the United States was

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making available \$5 million for relief of those who had suffered as a result of the hostilities. Of that sum \$2 million has been earmarked for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for emergency purposes, since that organization has assumed responsibility for caring for a large number of the newly displaced persons. We have also transmitted \$100,000 to the American Red Cross for immediate use by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

I am also pleased at the generous and prompt response to the crisis of so many American voluntary agencies. We are in close touch with these organizations.

I am in full agreement with your views concerning the urgent need for the return to the West Bank of as many of the displaced persons as possible. These people have been uprooted from their established places of residence and in many cases separated from their families.

Moreover, it is neither humane for logical for them to be living in make-shift and inadequate camps when far better conditions exist on the West Bank. The Commissioner General of UNRWA has emphasized that better care can be taken of the refugees in the West Bank Camps, which as you noted are now practically deserted.

We are gratified that the Israeli Government has announced it will permit the return of West Bank residents. We have urged the Israeli Government to carry out this program in a way that will enable the maximum number of west bankers to return. This would apply to those who left UNRWA camps on the West Bank as well as other West Bank residents.

The Israeli Government has stated it is taking urgent steps to restore economic activity on the West Bank of Jordan. This will be an important factor in encouraging those who fled to return and resume normal lives. I concur with your estimation of the importance of establishing procedures that will enable West Bank residents to receive remittances from other Arab countries, since this is an important source of income for many West Bank families.

Let me again express my appreciation for your timely and constructive report. As always I greatly value your views. I hope that a mutually convenient time after your return there will be an opportunity for you to meet with senior officials in the executive branch for a future exploration of the refugee problem.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

Mr. President, I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation for the urgent and thorough attention which President Johnson and his administration are giving to this desperate human problem. Humane treatment and compassionate consideration of this human tragedy might ease the path to formulas for coexistence in the Middle East.

OUR INTERVENTION IN A CIVIL WAR IN VIETNAM HAS BECOME A GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDY

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, other Senators who have made fact-finding trips to Vietnam must have shared my astonishment when, after spending an entire day in helicopters or on the ground at our various air bases at Cam Ranh Bay and in the field with the 173d Airborne Brigade or with the Big Red 1 division or talking with young GI's from our respective States, we beheld an astonishing spectacle upon landing in Saigon and proceeding to our billets for the night before taking off early the follow-

ing morning. The avenues of Saigon were densely packed with thousands and thousands of young Vietnamese men of draft age, all civilians, darting in and out of traffic on their motorcycles or bicycles in the downtown area of neon lights, blaring music, bars, girlie shows, and black market operators. These thousands of Vietnamese young men from the age of 18 upward were all civilians, apparently all on the make. This was an astonishing and disheartening spectacle.

Those Senators, such as the distinguished senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. BROOKE], and others, must have shared my astonishment. The facts are that in South Vietnam there is no general mobilization, no selective service as we Americans know it, and no attempt whatever anywhere in South Vietnam to have a general mobilization of young men who should be fighting in the so-called friendly forces of South Vietnam. If there is a belief in the military junta ruling the Saigon regime that their cause is just and that the Vietnamese, not Americans, should fight this land war, it is not evident.

Month by month in recent years the South Vietnamese forces have done less fighting and Prime Minister Ky and the nine generals of the military junta have done more talking. Ky says South Vietnam needs more U.S. troops. Those generals who overthrew the civilian regime of Saigon in June 1965 all fought with the French colonial army against the forces of national liberation seeking freedom for Vietnam from French colonial oppression from the years 1946 to 1954. Some of those generals and Prime Minister Ky still strut around Saigon wearing French decorations on their uniforms.

They were the Tories, or loyalists to the French, during that revolution. They are still the Tories, and we Americans are doing the fighting. Defense Secretary McNamara, instead of yielding to the urgings of General Westmoreland and Nguyen Van Thieu and Prime Minister Ky, who are demanding more and more American soldiers to be sent into the swamps and rice paddies of the Mekong Delta and in the jungles and high-forest, south of the demilitarized zone to fight, and many of them to die, to maintain these generals in power, should insist that the ARVN or so-called friendly forces do some fighting. We have not read in weeks of any offensive by South Vietnamese soldiers. Therefore, why should we suffer more of our draftees, following 4 months' training, to be sent to combat in Vietnam? Confucius wrote many centuries ago:

A man who make a mistake and does not correct it makes another mistake.

Unfortunately, that is true of nations. We Americans made a mistake in sending in thousands of our soldiers to fight a ground war in Southeast Asia and now we are compounding that mistake by sending in more thousands. The truth is as Walter Lippmann wrote, "We are fighting to save face."

We should demand that before more American GI's drafted into our Armed Forces are sent to Vietnam that the Sai-

gon junta enforce conscription and a general mobilization of the youth in South Vietnam they claim to control. The obvious truth is that the Saigon military junta maintains no control whatever over three-fourths of the area of South Vietnam. The truth is we Americans are involved in an ugly land, jungle and swamp war 10,000 miles distant in an area of no importance whatever to the defense of the United States. It is the most unpopular war our Nation ever fought and it is becoming more unpopular day by day. From the letters I receive from Ohio constituents, I know that citizens who considered my views 100 percent wrong 18 months ago no longer are critical.

My mail from Ohio citizens now shows that the rank and file of American men and women now are beginning to realize we are engaged in the wrong war in the wrong place, and that this is the most unpopular war our Nation has engaged in at any time during the past 191 years. It has become a great American tragedy.

VISTA VOLUNTEERS

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, the Denver Post recently featured an article on the commendable work of two VISTA volunteers assigned to Denver for the past 2 years, and I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, as individuals truly concerned with offering encouragement and guidance to others, Pat Poetter and Dave Wilson are certainly to be congratulated. Their efforts and successes in breaking down barriers and battling the problems of lack of aspiration emphasize, in my mind, the necessity for people-to-people relationships in combating poverty. In this connection, I was particularly encouraged by Dave Wilson's establishment of a big brother and sister program with volunteers from the University of Denver. It is my hope that more and more private organizations and foundations will take the initiative for just such endeavors, realizing that personal interest and encouragement can be much more fruitful in the long run than any number of Government agencies.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Denver Post, May 26, 1967]

PROJECT 2 YEARS OLD: VISTA GAINS TWO SIDED

(By Judith Brimberg)

In December 1964, President Johnson welcomed the first 20 volunteers for the domestic version of the Peace Corps—the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA).

The following May, Denver got its first workers for what was to be a variety of projects designed to help the poverty ridden.

During the past two years, the projects have been helpful both to the community and to the volunteers.

Two—Pat Poetter, 22, of Seymour, Wis., and Dave Wilson, 22, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who work with families in the Quigg Newton Housing Project in North Denver—say their VISTA jobs have given them insight about the kinds of careers they wish to pursue.